

## OPERATORS ORGANIZE TO FIGHT CLOWRY

Western Union Men Prepare  
to Strike Back.

## NEW PRESIDENT UNPOPULAR

Wireworkers Claim That Innovations  
of Western Man Who Succeeded General  
Eckert Do Them Injustice—To  
Join Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose main office is at 195 Broadway, have been quietly but effectively organized in the last few weeks. The organization, it is understood, will be under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose of the organization is to prevent further encroachment on the part of the Western Union management, and to protest against the changed policy already introduced. The operators had no thought of organizing till Col. Robert C. Clowry, who succeeded Gen. Thomas T. Eckert as president, introduced certain innovations in policy and management.

A reporter talked with a group of operators as they were leaving the office at No. 195 Broadway yesterday afternoon. One of the proposals against which the men are protesting is that to make the payments bi-monthly. This goes into effect July 3, and already over one hundred protests have been made in writing. Pay for first-class men who seek employment with the company now is at the rate of 30 cents an hour. A year ago the rate was 40 cents an hour. Between forty and sixty regular operators have been reduced to the waiting list, which will make a total waiting list for the summer months of about 100 men. The waiting list has always been in existence, but until the present management, full salary was received for seven hours a day, whereas now it is supposed to demand nine hours.

The operators feel that the increase in the waiting list works an injustice to the men, that because, though the men are reduced in number, the summer, when work is plenty, they will have only uncertain labor in the slack months of the fall and winter. It is the privilege of the company to give only such hours as they choose to employ. The operators, however, are sure of a steady salary. The more technically skilled labor is the more effective is its organization. It takes three years for a telegraph operator to learn the rudiments of his profession, and five years to perfect his grip and sending power. A thoroughly organized fraternity of operators would have almost equal power with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in capacity for tying up business and inability of officials to fill places with unskilled labor.

## TRUSTS WILL PRODUCE CROP OF BACHELORS

Will Soon Be Financial Impossibility  
for Young Men to Get Married.

CHICAGO, June 4.—"I believe the time is not far distant when there will not be a thing that we eat, drink, or wear that will not be made by a trust," declared President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton University, speaking on the subject of "The Place of Conservatism in the National Life" at the banquet of the Presbyterian Social Union last night.

"If such is the case," he continued, "it will not be long until it will be a financial impossibility for the average young man to get married."

## OBITUARY NOTES.

Solomon Spaulding, one of the oldest residents of Nashua, N. H., died yesterday, aged ninety-one years. A few months ago a suit was decided in Spaulding's favor by the supreme court of New Hampshire. It was brought by the State of Illinois against him for \$200,000, the amount of the bond of his son Charles, wrecker of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, of which he was one of the signers. He was for several years president of the Wilton Railroad. He was justice of the local police court in Nashua from 1872 to 1876. He leaves two sons, John Andrew Spaulding, of Philadelphia, and Charles Warren Spaulding, of Chicago.

Theodore Calloway, colored, former slave of the late Mayor Peters, of New Orleans, died in that city yesterday, aged 101 years, having been born in Baltimore on February 14, 1801. He was bought by the keeper of the island highhouse from Lafitte, the pirate, nearly two-thirds of a century ago, and became the slave of Mayor Samuel J. Peters sixty years ago. He refused to leave his master's family with emancipation and served them to the time of his death. His pallbearers were all white grandsons and great-grandsons of his former master.

M. Edgar Wendell, of Troy, died suddenly of apoplexy at his cottage in Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday. He was treasurer of the Wiles Laundry Company of Troy, and vice president of the Troy Laundry Machinery Company. He was fifty-one years old and was a native of Port Plain.

G. Clarence Churchill, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Utica, died yesterday after a protracted illness.

## CIVIC FEDERATION ABANDONS ITS EFFORTS

Has Given Up Hope of Settling Miners' Strike at This Time, It Is Stated.

NEW YORK, June 4.—It is now generally admitted by members of the National Civic Federation that the federation can do nothing at this time in the coal strike situation. The Civic Federation has abandoned, for the present, its attempts to effect a settlement of the strike.

The proposed meeting of the executive committee of the federation, which was to have been held in this city, has been given up. The officers of the federation are carefully watching for an opportunity wherein to insert the wedge of arbitration, with which they still hope ultimately to settle the strike.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN— ONE \$6,000 AUTOMOBILE

Has Green Body and Red  
Running Gear.

Mr. Rainey Left It in Warehouse, But  
When He Returned It Was  
Gone.

NEW YORK, June 4.—William T. Rainey believes that his \$6,000 Panhard automobile is being driven across country somewhere by a man who succeeded in getting it out of the warehouses of the Oldsmobile Company, in West Thirty-eighth Street, between 6 and 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Rainey also believes he knows whose hand is on the wheel, and he gave the name of the suspected man to the police of the West Thirtieth Street station, with a request that he be arrested if the police can find him.

Mr. Rainey is president of that company, and stores the machine, which he purchased a few months ago from W. C. Daniels, who had imported it from Paris, in its warehouse. He was there up to 6 o'clock, and then left to go to supper. The warehouse was locked, and the car was not seen until it was found by Mr. Rainey's secretary, Mr. Rainey went back at 8 o'clock, intending to take a ride in his fast-running machine, but when he entered the warehouse he found the machine missing.

With his secretary and the lawyer, Mr. Rainey went to the stationhouse, where he told Sergeant Shields of his loss. He said that there was only one man he knew of who had access to the warehouse and who could have taken the machine away, and asked the sergeant to send out a general alarm for that man, naming him.

"The man may be on his way to Boston now," he said, "with the automobile. He could sell it there or anywhere else for at least \$2,000. It seems strange that the machine could have been taken out of the shop and nobody notice it. I questioned everybody in the neighborhood, and nobody saw it taken out. The man whom I suspect could have charged and removed it."

When Mr. Rainey was asked whether the man he suspected had had the right at any time to take the machine and use it, he said most emphatically that he had not.

He said that the automobile was a twelve horsepower machine. It was made in Paris, had a green body and red running gear, and could be easily identified unless the time which had elapsed had given an opportunity to change the color. He said that at the back of the machine were the initials "W. C. D." which were placed there by Mr. Daniels when he purchased it, and which he had never removed. Mr. Rainey said that he kept the machine entirely for his personal use, and has an unofficial record of four hours and eight minutes between this city and Philadelphia made with his missing machine. His brother, Mr. A. Rainey, a few weeks ago purchased from the Baron Henri de Rothschild a forty horsepower Panhard for \$18,000.

## THE RACE WAS WON BY THE WRONG MAN

Indiana Farmer Lost \$31,000 and Now  
Claims He Is Victim of Conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The arrest of Tyler Crothers at Noblesville, develops the fact that Lucius Stout, a wealthy farmer of Hampton county, was buccinated out of \$31,000 a few days ago.

It appears that Crothers entered a running race, on which Stout won a few dollars and the two agreed to make a fake race with a man from Springfield, Ill. Crothers said if Stout would bet his money on the Springfield man he would allow the latter to win the race and Stout the money.

Stout secured \$21,000 by mortgaging his farm. The race started all right, but Crothers won it. Stout charges that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

Secretary to General Bragg.

MADISON, Wis., June 4.—Harry M. Hobbs, son of a Madison banker and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed secretary to General Bragg, consul general of Cuba.

## REPORTS FROM CONSULS AROUND THE WORLD

TRADE CONDITIONS IN GUATEMALA—Mr. James C. McNally, the United States Consul General at Guatemala, Writes to the State Department as Follows:

The opportunity for the introduction of American goods into Guatemala was never so good as at present. Our shoes and haberdashery are constantly in demand, while other articles of United States manufacture are sought. The business houses here, while partially yielding to these incessant demands, say that the conditions imposed by United States firms will not permit them to handle American goods exclusively, although they freely acknowledged their superiority. A general complaint is that American houses will not send representatives to show their goods.

The catalogue or circular system of advertising does not appeal to the dealers of Guatemala unless the goods be already known. I have no doubt that an actual display of American goods would win an order where a catalogue or other printed advertisement would not be noticed. This has been recently demonstrated in the matter of shoes. Numerous display cards showing the perfect style of our shoes had been sent to dealers here, but with no good result. A few months ago a representative of one of our large Western houses arrived in Guatemala and displayed his wares for inspection. His success was a complete surprise to him, and he informed me that, in future, he believed his orders would be increased. The same is true of other articles. Many houses in the United States write the consul, enclosing a sample of their goods, with the polite request that he hand it to one of the leading business houses dealing in that particular line. While every consul officer in the service feels a degree of pride in having goods of American make come into the territory, he may not have enough technical information as to cotton fabrics, hardware, paints, oils, varnish, etc., for his recommendation of the goods to be accepted. Dealers usually know what they want and know also the quality of the articles presented for their inspection.

While all concede the superior quality of American machinery, the universal complaint is that it is too delicately and intricately constructed, and necessitates the importation of a mechanic to operate it. It is said that the smaller appliances, together with rivets and bolts, come singly, and that the inefficient American packing usually causes a breakage of these parts, which must be supplied before the machine can be operated, necessitating a delay of months. On the other hand the people say that European machinery is so simply constructed that almost anyone can operate it after it has been put together, that the smaller parts come in duplicate, and if one is lost or broken no delay in sending for another is necessary.

United States flour is universally used, being imported from San Francisco by the Pacific mail steamer. The drawback complaint against American packing is reiterated by local dealers as one of the drawbacks to our trade. While in some cases their criticism is just, I believe that we are improving. I have seen some American packing that will compare favorably with the French, which is most artistic and practical. The French use a light wood for cases which are then wrapped with burlap. This is an advantage to the importer, as the freight and tariff are estimated on the gross weight. The American shipper is said to use heavy material for packing cases.

The tax on United States tobacco is prohibitory, and all tobacco is imported into Guatemala from the neighboring republics, there being a treaty between Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala for the free exchange of natural products.

In the matter of stationery, cheapness rules the market, and this, with the credits granted by Europeans, wins the trade for them. Credits for six and nine months are freely given, after which time 6 per cent interest on the account is charged.

The proprietor of the leading furnishing house in Guatemala tells me that American dealers are too independent and do not always keep their promises. This man, however, buys many American goods, and has ordered a large line of shoes. He says that any device offered as to packing is regarded as an attempt to interfere with the business of the exporter. Since shippers, as a rule, have never been in this country and therefore can have no knowledge of the peculiar system of handling goods, the wishes of the buyer should be law in that regard. The goods are lowered from the ship to the lighter and are often roughly handled. The same process is repeated in taking the goods from the lighter to the pier.

The sons of German business men shipping to this country come over and take a place with some firm here and remain for two or three years. They thus become acquainted with conditions of trade, as well as with the manner of catering to it. Their knowledge of the wants of the natives is one of the reasons why German goods control this market. The representatives of European houses make almost any concession to obtain trade. The goods in any line, or manufacture any pattern to suit the local trade. Until American manufacturers meet these conditions their competitors will control the commerce of these countries.

## SIX-YEAR-OLD SON KILLS HIS FATHER

Shoots Parent Because the Latter Had  
Beaten Another Son.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, June 4.—Word has just been received from Lake Megantic, a hunting and fishing resort on the Maine frontier, that the six-year-old son of Hugh Matheson shot and killed his father because the latter had beaten the boy's brother.

Coroner Macdonald has gone out to Lake Megantic.

Kitchener Not Going Home.

LONDON, June 4.—It is officially stated that Lord Kitchener has no immediate intention of returning to England, as it is impossible for him to delegate to another the duties which the peace settlements impose upon him.

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It would be an advantage for local dealers to buy from American houses direct, saving the commission charge—5 per cent.

BICYCLES IN PERSIA—The Following Is Sent by Mr. John Tyler, the American Consul General at Teheran:

About seventeen years ago a Mr. Stevens, an American traveler, on his bicycle tour round the world, stayed some months at Teheran. That was the first exhibition of this mode of traveling witnessed in Persia, and it caused a good deal of curiosity and amusement among the people. His late majesty, Nasser-oddin Shah, and his court expressed interest in Mr. Stevens' riding performance and his account of his travels.

Since that time other persons have visited Teheran on similar expeditions, and private individuals, resident in the city, have imported machines for their own use, so that at the present time the bicycle has become one of the recognized methods of locomotion.

The conservatism of habit is much stronger in Eastern than in Western lands. The bicycle, under the most favorable conditions, is not a very dignified method of traveling, and in this country it has been looked upon as something mean and contemptible. It has, moreover, had to enter the lists against fascinating rivals—the beautiful Arab and Persian horses. However, utility and economy are now, with certain classes, questions of more pressing importance than formerly, and prejudice has given place to a more liberal and enlightened opinion, and those who previously opposed the introduction of the bicycle have come to appreciate its value as a substitute for the more expensive horse.

The roads in and about Persian towns are perhaps not the best that could be devised, but the unpleasant features of the roads have been gradually removed. The roads which have been constructed by foreign capital to connect large centers of commerce are excellent.

The increase in the number of bicycles within the last five years and the large demand for them show that they fill a decided want; yet one rarely finds them for sale, and I have no doubt if a stock could be put on the market that a considerable business would be done.

The American machines, on account of the combination of lightness, strength and durability, appear to be best suited for the country. Those of English manufacture are too dear. I am not in a position to recommend any particular make, but those that move with the least friction and exertion, and are simple in their parts and mechanism would be preferred for the general trade.

If American enterprise be energetic enough to enter this open door it might lead to trade expansion in other directions. Hitherto we have been content to supply a few articles through subsidiary channels and have not reaped the reward of the commendation the goods have earned.

## MINING LAWS OF MADAGASCAR.

Mr. William H. Hunt, United States Consul at Tamatave, Writes to the Department of State as Follows:

The President of the French Republic signed, last February, a new code of mining laws applicable to Madagascar, and it was published in the colony on March 25.

The changes introduced mainly refer to increased facilities in procuring prospecting and mining licenses, as also a wider choice in the selection of lands for extracting gold, the precious metals, and precious stones. There are advantageous changes relating to transactions by power of attorney and the transfer and mortgage of mining property.

## HARBOR WORKS AT DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR—Consul H. B. Miller Reports From Niuchwang, April 14, 1902.

The "Shanghai Mercury" of April 8, 1902, says that "the Russian ministry of marine has voted £600,000 (\$2,917,000), to be expended during the present year on the construction and dredging of harbors in the far East." This money is to be spent mostly in improvements at Dalny and Port Arthur. Orders have already been given to proceed with the construction of the second drydock at Dalny, which is to be the largest on this side of the Pacific, and able to accommodate the greatest vessel that floats. Out of this fund there is also to be constructed a large naval drydock at Port Arthur, and extensive dredging is to be done to improve and enlarge the harbor, which is now too small to accommodate present vessels. Contractors are being asked to bid upon this work.

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## TO USE CRUDE OIL IN FIGHTING MALARIA

New York to Start War on  
Insects and Disease.

## THE PONDS TO BE SPRINKLED

Experiments to Be Made in Central  
Park Reservoirs and Other Breeding  
Places—Board of Health Asks for Additional Men and Money.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Systematic work for the prevention of malaria will be undertaken by the board of health for the first time in the history of the city, this summer.

Experiments that have been conducted by Dr. Doty and others have demonstrated that malaria is a preventable disease, and Commissioner Lederer said yesterday he had determined to wage war on mosquitoes in the suburbs of the city, and make the suppression of malaria a part of the work of the summer corps of physicians in the tenement districts.

In order to carry on the work effectively the health commissioner has asked the board of estimate for an extra appropriation of \$10,000. Crude petroleum will be used on ponds and breeding places of the disease-carrying anopheles, swamps will be drained, and scientific investigation made.

At the request of Commissioner Lederer, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, chief medical officer of the department, made a report yesterday on the work of the summer corps, in which he said:

"Recent investigations have shown that malarial fever, which prevails especially during the summer months and is distinctly a preventable disease, is becoming more and more prevalent throughout Greater New York. I had occasion about one year ago to direct the attention of the board of health to the importance of the adoption of more active measures during the summer months to prevent the further extension of malarial fever from the more densely populated boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is proposed during the coming summer to include in the work of the summer corps both the work of vaccination and the prevention of malarial fever."

In place of the usual corps of twenty-two physicians, Commissioner Lederer plans to send out seventy-five, and to begin the work one month earlier than has been the custom heretofore.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for the work will be asked for in the place of the \$10,000 for Manhattan and \$5,000 for Brooklyn that was allowed last year. The Central Park lake, which even now emits a foul odor, will be investigated, and systematic work will be done in draining swamps and stagnant pools in the suburbs.

## NEW YORK FIREMEN TO HOLD MASS MEETING

Action to Be Taken in Regard to the  
Handling of Soft Coal.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The unions of stationary firemen and engineers in this city decided yesterday to call mass meetings of their members for next Saturday night to take united action in regard to the handling of soft coal.

The real object of the meetings is to see if the unions cannot help the striking anthracite miners by refusing to handle soft coal on the ground that to do so would be to violate a city ordinance. It is not believed that the engineers and firemen will take any such action.

George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, was in this city today and had a talk with some of the other presidents of the coal carrying roads. President Thursday, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, said the mines were properly protected.

## FIRE DURING LABOR RIOTS

Austrian Troops Kill and Wound  
Men, Women, and Children in  
Lemberg.

VIENNA, June 4.—Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was the scene of terrible rioting Monday night in connection with the strike of masons. Cavalry and infantry were sent to quell the disturbances were stoned. The troops then fired. They aimed chiefly at the windows of houses, whence most of the missiles came. Many of the rioters were wounded, including a woman. In the Reichsplatz yesterday Dr. Dazyszyn questioned the premier on the subject. He asserted that fifteen workmen had been wantonly killed and five mortally wounded. The riots continued throughout one night. Several children were killed in a charge of the hussars.

Russian Consul Shot.

NICE, June 4.—A Russian whose application for assistance was rejected by the Russian consulate here, today shot the Russian consul, A. D. Buturine, wounding him in the hand.

## TITLE FOR ANOTHER OF DETROIT'S DAUGHTERS

Miss Martha Palms Wedded to Count  
Laurent Meichel Champeaux.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Another Detroit woman joined the ranks of Detroit titled women yesterday, when Miss Martha Palms, a wealthy young woman, and daughter of one of the most prominent families, married Count Laurent Meichel Champeaux, of Chateau Ville, Neuve, Cote d'Or, France. The ceremony occurred in the Bishops' Chapel. Bishop Foley officiated.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, at which the bride wore the magnificent Champeaux jewels, sent for the occasion by the groom's family.

The Count and Countess will sail for England Thursday, to attend the coronation, after which they will go to the Count's estate to take up their residence.

## LOCOMOTIVE BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Organization Has Expended \$65,000 in  
Last Two Years in Charity.

NORFOLK, Va., June 4.—The national convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today adjourned, the chairman of J. M. Guilford, of Trinidad, Ohio, for the loss of his home, the Meadow Lawn Farm, on account, as he claimed, of acts of the brotherhood, by burning him \$2,000. Guilford claimed \$22,837.

The convention sent a telegram of condolence to Governor Decker, of Missouri, who, at the outbreak of a Missouri strike, preceded the militia, which he had ordered out to the scene of the trouble, and aided the laboring classes in the settlement of their troubles.

The report of the committee shows that the brotherhood has expended \$65,000 in the last two years in charity.

The convention may adjourn today.

Handsome Clerks  
ON  
SHOWCASES  
EVERYWHERE  
sell  
MANSFIELD'S  
CHOICE  
PEPSIN LUM.  
It Has No Equal.  
Automatic Clerk Co.,  
Newark, N. J.

Good enough  
for anybody!

ALL HAVANA FILLER

3 for 10¢

FLORODORA BANDS are  
of same value as tags from  
"STAR" DRUMMOND Natural Leaf  
"GOOD LUCK" "OLD PEACH & HONEY"  
"RAZOR" and "E RICE GREENVILLE"  
Tobacco

DR. PIERCE'S  
GOLDEN  
MEDICAL  
DISCOVERY  
FOR THE  
BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

12¢ for WINDOW SCREENS.  
Best Material.  
JOHN B. ESPEY, PA. Ave.

## FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE.  
Should be read daily, as changes may occur at  
any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports  
of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings  
is arranged on the presumption of their un-  
interrupted overland transit. For the week  
ending June 7, 1902, the last connecting closes  
will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as fol-  
lows:

## Trans-Atlantic Mails.

WEDNESDAY—(a) At 7:15 p. m. for EU-  
ROPE, per s. s. Columbia, from New York, via  
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Mail for  
PARIS must be directed "Per s. s. Colum-  
bia." (b) At 9:15 p. m. for FRANCE, SWITZER-  
LAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY,  
EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LO-  
RENZO MARQUEZ, per s. s. L'Aquitaine, from  
New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of  
EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. L'Aqui-  
taine."

THURSDAY—(a) At 11:25 p. m. for NETHER-  
LANDS direct, per s. s. Ryndam, from New  
York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Ryndam."  
(b) At 11:25 p. m. for SCOTLAND direct, per  
s. s. Farnham, from New York. Mail must  
be directed "Per s. s. Farnham." (c) At 11:25  
p. m. for the BAHAMAS, per s. s. Island, from New York. Mail must  
be directed "Per s. s. Island." (d) At 11:25 p. m.  
for LONDON, per s. s. EUROPE, per s. s. Eu-  
rope, from New York, via Southampton. (e)  
"PRINTED MATTER," ETC.—This steamer  
takes printed matter, Commercial Papers, and  
Samples for GERMANY only. The same class  
of mail matter for other parts of EUROPE will  
not be sent by this ship unless specially di-  
rected by the post office.

## Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

WEDNESDAY—(a) At 11:25 p. m. for CAM-  
PECHE, CHAPAS, TABASCO and YUCATAN, per  
s. s. Escamela, from New York, via Tampa. Mail  
for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per  
s. s. Escamela." (b) At 11:25 p. m. for HAITI, per  
s. s. Prima, from New York. Mail for  
CUBA, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD, BRITISH and  
FRENCH GUIANA must be directed "Per s. s. Prima."  
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for BRAZIL, ARGENTINE,  
URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per s. s. North-  
umbria, from New York, via Pernambuco, Santos,  
Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Mail for NORTH-  
UMBRIA, BRAZIL, must be directed "Per s. s. North-  
umbria." (d) At 11:25 p. m. for the BAHAMAS and  
the PROVINCE of SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s. s. Sassa-  
parilla, from New York, via Tampa. Mail for  
other parts of CUBA must be directed "Per s. s. Sas-  
saparilla." (e) At 11:25 p. m. for the BAHAMAS, per  
s. s. Antilla, from New York, via Tampa. Mail  
must be directed "Per s. s. Antilla." (f) At 11:25 p. m.  
for JAMAICA, per s. s. Antilla, from New York.  
THURSDAY—(a) At 11:25 p. m. for JAMAICA,  
per s. s. Antilla, from New York. (b) At 11:25 p. m.  
for MEXICO, per s. s. Matamoros, from New York.  
Mail for MEXICO must be directed "Per s. s. Matamoros."  
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for ST. KITT'S, ST. MARTIN,  
ST. ST. PIERRE, ST. PIERRE, DUTCH and  
FRENCH GUIANA, per s. s. Antilla, from New York.  
FRIDAY—(a) At 11:25 p. m. for BERMUDE,  
per s. s. Trinidad, from New York. (b) At 11:25 p. m.  
for PORTO RICO, per s. s. Cienfuegos, from New York.  
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for CUBA and VENEZUELA, per  
s. s. Antilla, from New York. Mail for SAVANILLA and  
CARTEGENA must be directed "Per s. s. Antilla." (d)  
At 11:25 p. m. for the PROVINCE of SANTIAGO, CUBA,  
JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTEGENA and  
GIBRALTAR, per s. s. Antilla, from New York.  
Mail for CUBA must be directed "Per s. s. Antilla."  
SATURDAY—(a) At 11:25 p. m. for NORTH  
SOUTHAMPTON, by rail to North  
Sutton, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on  
Sundays at 11:30 a. m. The connecting closes are made  
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. (b) At  
11:30 a. m. for NEW YORK, by rail to Boston, close  
here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on Sundays at 11:30  
a. m. (c) CUBA MAILS close here at Port Tampa,  
Fla., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at  
11:30 a. m. and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (d) Mails  
for MEXICO, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and  
on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (e) Mails for JAMAICA,  
close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on Sundays at  
11:30 a. m. (f) Mails for the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on Sundays at  
11:30 a. m. (g) Mails for CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAII and  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, close here daily at 11:30 a. m.  
and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (h) Mails for  
HAWAII, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on  
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HAWAII, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on  
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Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (m) Mails for CHINA, JAPAN  
and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, close here daily at 11:30  
a. m. and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (n) Mails for  
HAWAII, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on  
Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (o) Mails for CHINA, JAPAN  
and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, close here daily at 11:30  
a. m. and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (p) Mails for  
HAWAII, close here daily at 11:30 a. m. and on  
Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (q) Mails for CHINA, JAPAN  
and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, close here daily at 11:30  
a. m. and on